Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. DEC. 12, 1856. VOL. XXV. NO. 15.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Read in Congress, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye, the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate. And thus it is that as the Senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence, in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, formed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one.

They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all these is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with political hatred, and educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect, that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack in the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it leads to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction, in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what a few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law, and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates in a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by re-action; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that the inhabitants of the ceded teeritory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Consritution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property,* and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute books, however for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying North or South of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Such was the State of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate considerations, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none.—If it remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact?—Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no seperate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject.

It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that lawgivers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it be between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregard and condemn the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previouly assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already absolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebaska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. The repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

Of course these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion—if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them—if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point—if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new territories of the United States.

While, therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of the persons in the Southern States, but, on the contrary, have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law, imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States, by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then follows the cry of alarm from the North against imputed Southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitatiton one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress which enacted the law for the organization of the territory. And when propagandist colinization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is understood, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered in on its northern border by way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri, and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere.

The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections held in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required: and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the territory to erect a revolutionary Government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the territory, have been prevented from entering, or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the U. S. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude.

On this occasion of imperative necessity, it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness, and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the force of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the Government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable: that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the causes of agitation. These provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the inprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former.

Those disorders were not the consequence in Kansas of the freedom of self-Government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of an insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the U. S. where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the U. S. rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence or fraud.

But the people of the U. S. are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the U. S. has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States.

If he had such power, the Government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact: and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the U. States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or of Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstructions or abridgement, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the U. S., as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than $64,000,000, and from all sources, $73,918,141; which, with the balance on hand up to the first of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to $92,850,117.

The expenditures, including $3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and including sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to $60,172,401; and including the latter, to $72,948,792, the payment on this account having amounted to $12,776,390.

On the 4th of March 1853, the amount of the public debt was $69,129,939. There was a subsequent increase of 11,756,000 for the debt of Texas, making a total of $71,879,937. Of this sum 145,525,319, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to $30,737,121: all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the Government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt, and $10,000,000 paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about $48,000,000. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the Government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur.

The act granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands, and augmented receipis, probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of revenue from customs, so as not to exceed 48 or 50 millions of dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprize and public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible on all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that dapartment, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the Government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money in the vaults of the Treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, or who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the Treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country.

From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the developement of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordinance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years.

The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, '55, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting dicipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice-system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs, over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,878 acres; for which has been received the sum of $8,821,414.

During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of different Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were $10,407,868; and its gross receipts $7,620,801—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,787,046. The deficiency of this department is thus 744,000 dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, $330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country is very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendation of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress.

I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretensions subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, on or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations.

Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American Provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected in no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British Provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces, during the last year, amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding by nearly seven millions of dollars: and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions—an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which was instituted in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her propo-ition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to the government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This question has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and maratime powers of Europe on the subject, will soon be concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of maratime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce; one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles.

These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted as belligerents. One of the parties to war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act on the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maratime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maratime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions:—"Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration, thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey.

To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined, has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished," I cannot certainly ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maratime law in regard to privateering.

Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness.

The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet in practical effect it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential value to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maratime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture.

To effect this object it is proposed to add the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment:

"And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent in the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maratime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all who have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definite action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maratime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incpable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous, and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect.—While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two Republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government *de facto*; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Grenada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force; yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Grenada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum papably by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however would obviously contravine our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to wait for further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Grenada.—On the 15th day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company.

I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Grenada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full idemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied upon to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Grenada.

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus.—And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in these ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the Republic of New Grenada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maratime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Grenada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of peace, greatness and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvass of its mariners whiten every sea; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as is by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils; by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood.—Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influence of conflicting translantic purtialities or antipthies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less double task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States. We have, at length, reached the stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relation we have to atemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right, by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontent, the ambition, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1856.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Grand Concert.

☞The BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA, of Chambersburg, composed of young gentlemen of high character, under the direction of J. K. SHRYOCK, Esq., will give a grand Concert in Bedford this (THURSDAY) evening, Dec. 11, in the Court house. This band has been highly spoken of by the Press in different parts of the Commonwealth, and is considered equal to any in the State. We have no doubt they will be liberally patronized by our citizens, of both sexes. The Court House will be handsomely lighted, and well cleaned, so that ladies will find as comfortable seats as they could desire.

☞Admission only 25 cents, which is simply intended to bear expenses, which are quite heavy.

PANORAMA OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

An illustration of Bunyan's immortal work, by painting, will be exhibited in the Court House in Bedford, on Wednesday evening, December 17. A visit to this Panorama cannot fail to prove instructive and entertaining in a high degree. The fight with Apolyon, the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and the Giant of Despair, especially, are presented with thrilling effect. Those who have witnessed this beautiful Panorama, concur in the opinion that no work of the kind has given such universal satisfaction. Any one who has ever read Bunyon will find in this Exhibition a new source of admiration of that most superior of fictions—The Pilgrim's Progress.

AN ADJOURNED COURT

Was held in Bedford on last Tuesday. Present, Messrs. HARTLEY and SNIVELY. Among the other business transacted, was the selection by the Court of a Crier and tipstaff. ANDREW JACKSON BAYLOR, Esq., was selected to fill the first post—and Mr. WM. LEARY the second. Two better selections could not have been made, and we congratulate the public upon this judicious act of the Court. The Black Republicans kicked hard against the change, even *remonstrated*, notwithstanding the Court gave them an ANDREW JACKSON, a *name* they held so dear until within three days of the late election. We never knew an expiring party to exhibit so much *agony* in its retirement. Poor fellows.

☞One of the DRAWINGS for the new House at the Bedford Springs has been lost or mislaid. Any person who may find or know where it is, will oblige the Company by leaving it at this office, or with Col. GOSSLER, at the Washington Hotel.

☞The building of the new House at the Springs has been allotted to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, for the sum of nine thousand dollars. It is to be finished and ready for the reception of visitors by the first of June next. Those who have been in the habit of visiting this beautiful watering place, (unsurpassed by any other in the land for natural advantages,) will scarcely know it on their return next summer. Col. GOSSLER, the President of the Company, is giving the matter his personal attention, and we are satisfied will spare no pains to make the place the admiration of all who visit it. The furniture will be new, neat, and clean. The chambers will all be carpeted with appropriate fixings. The walks will be handsomely fitted up—and new Baths erected on the most approved plan. We expect the President elect to be among the visitors at the Bedford Springs next Summer, accompanied by some of his Cabinet.

☞Col. E. L. ANDERSON has purchased the lots of Dr. ANDERSON made vacant by the fire in Bedford a few months since, and intends to improve them handsomely. The work is already in progress on one of the lots. This, with other anticipated improvements, will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

☞Mr. WM. HARTLEY is handsomely repairing the property he purchased from Messrs. Kelly & Dugdale. The spirit of improvement is evidently on the advance in Bedford.

☞We copy the following paragraph extraordinary from the Philadelphia News, of the 8th inst. The News is the organ of Mr. Fillmore:

COL. FREMONT.—"Pink," the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes: "I have heard it reported that Fremont has been arrested three times at the complaint of his creditors—they alleging it as their belief that he intended leaving the State. Horace Greeley went his security in one case, and Brown & McNamee in the second.

☞"Was it the hope of office which set the Republicans to work."—*North American*.

Yes, and nothing else. Had it not been for the hope of office, Black Republicanism would never have had a name among men. It was considered a grand *humbug* to mislead unsuspecting people, and hence its adoption by those whose patriotism never look beyond a selfish motive.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph charges Mr. FILLMORE with having taken the *third* degree oath of the Know Nothings. Horrible.

Shut out all who cannot Read and Write!

☞The Philadelphia NEWS, in its issue of December 8, proposes to shut out from the elective franchise all who cannot read and write! Now, it is the misfortune of a great many of the old people, especially, of the present day, to lack this inestimable blessing. When they were boys it was not in the power of every man to educate his children, had he been ever so anxious to do so—and, for this, the leading Fillmore organ would deny them the right to vote! It is no uncommon thing to find many of the FATHERS in every county in the State and in the Union who sign their name by a mark; and these, too, ranking among our most respectable citizens, who have voted regularly for the last forty or fifty years. It is now seriously proposed to distranchise and disgrace them for life. The News carries out the figure with the assumption that "intelligence should be the BASIS of the elective franchise," which simply means that none but college-bred gentlemen should be allowed the privilege of choosing our rulers. The Abolition leaders in Bedford take up the same cry, so that we may soon look for the issue against the Democracy to be, a war upon the uneducated portion of the country, regardless of their integrity and devotion to the Union. Probably they will add to the list to be thus distranchised, those who are ignorant of the Latin, French and Greek languages. How long will honest men follow the lead of such fools? Why, we have men in Bedford county who can neither read nor write, either one of whom have forgotten more good common sense than a regiment of these "intelligences" ever possessed.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The *North American*, of Philadelphia, in a late article on the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, says, IN EFFECT, that if he carries out the views of the *cut-throats* who lead the opposition to him, "unborn generations will call him blessed." But if, on the other hand, he takes the CONSTITUTION as his guide, "his term of office will be attended only by public turmoil, by the greatest disquietude to himself, and must end amidst a whirlwind of popular commotion." What balderdash—what superlative trash—to emanate from any body, but particularly from a paper professing to represent "all the talent and decency" of the great city of the Commonwealth. On one thing the *North American* and its *hangers-on* may safely rely, and that is, that Mr. BUCHANAN would not give a pinch of snuff to secure their friendship or ward off their blows. He was triumphantly elected against all the dirty slanders their dirty minds and wicked hearts could invent, (the *North American* standing in the front rank,) and now when his acts of public policy *will speak for themselves*, the venom of the slanderers will fall still more harmless than before. Mr. BUCHANAN's well balanced mind is too firmly fixed to be "disquieted" by the attacks of such trimmers as control the *North American*.—Why, all they said and published during the late campaign, never gave Mr. B. even a moment's uneasiness. Conscious of his own rectitude, he scarcely knew of the ravings of the fanatics and demagogues who proclaimed themselves ready and willing to vote for any thing, white or *black*, to beat him, regardless of consequences!

The North American, in the same article, says further:—"We should heartily rejoice to see the incoming administration enter on such a course as would give *peace* to the country and permanence to our institutions." This is a deliberate, premeditated falsehood, uttered with malice aforethought. The North American desires anything but a *peaceful* state of the country. His party could no more live without AGITATION than could fish on dry land.—They would readily delnge the land in blood to get hold of the purse strings of the Nation. They never succeeded at any Presidential or Gubernatorial election, except by means of *unnatural* excitement, manufactured for the occasion. The people thus swindled, never failed to kick them out of office at the first opportunity which presented itself. They desire "peace."

☞Fr. Jordan & Co. say that if the opposition to the Democracy had united upon the Abolition candidate, as they should, "Pennsylvania would have gone against Buchanan by at least ten thousand." Another of their wholesale fabrications, as proved by the fact, officially announced, that Mr. Buchanan has a clear majority over both Fillmore and Fremont. Had Fillmore been out of the way, Mr. Buchanan would have beaten Fremont at least fifty thousand! The "Chairman" further asserts that he *hopes* Mr. Pollock will again "*consent* to lead the Know Nothings to victory." Fudge. Why he couldn't get the delegates in three counties in the State—not even in his own county. He has been an entire failure!

STRAIT-Out!

☞The next time *straight* gentlemen undertake to criticise the productions of others, they had better try and get themselves *straight* before they do it. Judge Snively, in applying the word "*straight-out* to the consistent Fillmore men, wrote it *strait*-out, leaving out the letters g and h. A certain gentleman who walks very straight *sometimes* undertook to straighten up the matter, and bring the Judge to an account for gross violations of the first rules of Orthography. The gentlemen's *Shakespearean* efforts will not do to convince the people that he is a great man and smart, unless he studies *Webster* a little more.

The Judge was right, and spells well, but runs *better*. He ran *straight* through at the late election, and left the *briefless* CRITIC and the Hon. Wm. Griffith to creep out at the little end of the horn, making ugly mouths.

☞The Somerset *Herald* is out for Francis Jordan for Speaker of the Senate, now that the woollies have a majority in that body. We say, let him be the man. After the dirty part he took in trading off Fillmore for the Abolition candidate, in violation of his solemn pledges to his party, they should make him their presiding officer by all means—especially when they refer to his letter of Oct. 2, to the Chairman of the Black Republican committee, in which he says: "*You know my views*, but I am afraid you are a *little too fast*. Any such *arrangements* made before the October election, will injure us here on the County and State Ticket."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The last annual Message of President PIERCE, is published entire in this week's *Gazette*. It is a clear and concisely written paper, and does credit to the intellect and statesmanship of its author. A large portion is devoted to a review of the dangers through which the country has but recently safely passed, and a discussion of the causes which led to the violence of sectional feeling and hostility between the hitherto harmonious geographical divisions of the Union, which disturbed its peace, and threatened its swift destruction. The policy of the government, in reference to the question of slavery, is vindicated by facts and arguments of irresistible force.

The Message presents a highly favorable and gratifying picture of the financial condition of the government, and the growing prosperity of all the material interests of the country; as well as a satisfactory statement of its diplomatic relations with the nations of the world. We have made no synopsis of it, because it is not too long for even the most impatient person to read, and because justice to the author, and to the weighty topics on which he writes, requires that it should be read entire, especially by every citizen who values his citizenship sufficiently to take an interest in public affairs.

☞The *Daily News* is of the opinion that if the "Loco Foco Party had been defeated in October, Mr. BUCHANAN would not have had the ghost of a claim of success in November." Some people think Mr. Buchanan's name had something to do with carrying the State in October! If the *News* had had votes enough, Mr. B. certainly would have been defeated. Therein lies the mystery!

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.—A very pretty quarrel is at present progressing between Mr. Butts and Mr. Watts, of Rochester. Mr. Butts is an editor and Mr. Watts a preacher. Mr. Watts says Mr. Butts is a "foul and leprous" editor, and Mr. Butts retorts that Mr. Watts is a "foul and leprous" preacher. Mr. Watts wonders how long "Christian families" will read Mr. Butts' paper; and Mr. Butts is curious to know how long "Christian families" will listen to Mr. Watts' sermons. Mr. Watts says that the columns of Mr. Butts' paper are "freighted with corruption and charged with moral death;" and Mr. Butts declares that Mr. Watts' sermons are "charged with moral death and freighted with corruption."

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph goes for *Thomas* Jordan, of Bedford, for Speaker of the Senate. No such man in these diggings, we believe. Strange the Telegraph don't know the names of its *great* men!

Congratulatory Visit to the President Elect by the Students of Franklin and Marshall College.

☞On Friday of last week the Students of this College, numbering over one hundred, accompanied by the President and Faculty, and a fine Band of Music, paid their respects to His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, where a highly interesting interview took place. Mr. Buchanan has been the President of the Board of Trustees of the College since their organization in January, 1853, and has always felt a deep interest in its prosperity, and taken an active part in its affairs. It was, therefore, very natural that the Students should feel a desire to tender to him their warm congratulations. This was the first time in the history of our country that the President of the Board of any College was visited by its Students to congratulate him on his election to the highest office in the gift of a free people. When, in 1853, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President of this College, our opponents *jeeringly* said, "as he *could not* be elected President of the United States, he was determined to be President of something!"

Mr. WM. A. DUNCAN, of Pa., on behalf of the Students, addressed Mr. Buchanan, substantially as follows:

Mr. WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, of Cashtown, Pa., delivered the congratulatory address. He said he appeared before his Excellency, the President elect of the United States, to give expression, in behalf of his fellow students there assembled, to their sentiments, in view of the peculiar relation which they sustained to him as President of the Board of Trustees of their beloved Alma Mater. They came not as Democrats, flushed with success, to shout in loud huzzas the triumph of party; nor did they come as the vanquished opposition to express any dissent from the result of the late campaign; but they came, happily, as members of college—most of them as Pennsylvanians—all of them as children of this mighty and glorious Republic—with warm young hearts, to extend to him their heart-felt congratulations.

They felt honored, he said, in knowing that *their* principal officer had been selected as the pilot to guide our "noble ship of state" through all the vicissitudes that may encompass her.—All fears which might have darkly gathered, were now dispelled—their hopes were buoyant—as they now heard the welkin ringing with joyful approbation at his election to the chief magistracy of the Union. They loved their country—they loved her institutions—her government and her rulers—they loved the glorious Union of the States, and rejoiced in their prosperity; but they especially rejoiced now, when they saw in the President elect both the favorite son of the Keystone State and the warm patron of the arts and sciences; and they would hail the time when that favorite son—the nation's choice—shall take the reins of government and watch over our national interests.

Most willingly will they place in his hands our rights and sacred liberties; and if, perchance, continued Mr. DUNCAN, the dark clouds of difficulty lower, and the political firmament grow black, and angry storms arise, they would not fear, but confidently repose their trust, under God, in the skill and experience of our national mariner. Their hearts beat with honest pride when, from the lofty tower of their College, they could view the residence of the President of their Board of Trustees and the most distinguished Statesman of Pennsylvania; but what must now be their gratification when, from that eminence, they can not only view the residence of the distinguished Statesman, but even that of the President of the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. DUNCAN eloquently and with earnest feeling, wished the subject of his remarks a prolonged life of usefulness—a successful, peaceful, honorable and blessed administration—that our great nation might rejoice in his wise and paternal direction of its affairs—that he might live to retire from office with the benedictions of God and man to cheer his declining years, and that the shades of time might ever fall lightly over his honored head.

Mr. Buchanan's Reply.

MR. BUCHANAN said, in reply, that he felt greatly indebted to his young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations were sincere, as they sprung from the warm hearts of youth, which had not yet had time to become corrupted and hardened in the ways of the world. The bosom of youth was the abode of sincerity and truth, and it was indeed a pleasure and an honor to receive the warm out-pourings of their hearts. He said he had always felt a great solicitude for the interests of Franklin and Marshall College; it was a noble institution and he was proud to be the President of its Board of Directors. He was extremely gratified to learn it had fair prospects, not only of a large number of students, but of great usefulness. It was gratifying to see so large a number of worthy young men already enroled on its lists of students. He referred to their responsibility, reminding them that when the present generation had passed away, and been gathered to their fathers, on them, the young men of to-day, would rest the responsibility of forming and administering the future government of the country and of preserving intact our glorious Union and Constitution. There was not, he said, a young man among them, however humble his position, who

might not aspire with an honorable ambition to fill the highest office within the gift of the people: but in order to attain to positions of honor and usefulness and distinction, they must remember that everything depends upon themselves. They must carve out their future from the opportunities of the present. Kind parents and friends have afforded them rare opportunities of acquiring that knowledge which constitutes power. If they neglect or abuse these opportunities—if they idle away the golden hours allotted for the improvement of mind—if they are not obedient to their professors in all that relates to the good, interest and success of the institution—then, they might be assured, they would have cause to repent of their folly through long hours of bitter sorrow in after life for they could never retrieve the past.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had been a College boy himself, and none of the best of boys either, being fond of fun like themselves. There were many little eccentricities in the life of a College student that might be pardoned or overlooked: but there was one habit which, if formed at College or in early youth, would cling to them through after life and blight the fairest prospects. He referred to the use of intoxicating liquors, and declared it would be better for that youth who contracted an appetite for strong drink, that he were dead or had never been born; for, when he saw a young man entering upon such a career, a fondness of liquor becoming with him a governing passion, he could see nothing before him but a life of sorrow and a dishonored grave in his old age. Many lads, he was aware, considered this practice a mark of smartness, but he regarded it as an offense that cannot be pardoned, especially in a student at College; and he concluded this earnest appeal by expressing the hope and belief that none of the young men of Franklin and Marshall were addicted to this dangerous practice.

The speaker then alluded to the course and habits of study necessary to insure success in a student's life. Many young men prided themselves in running over a great many books and gaining a superficial knowledge of many branches of science. This was of no practical use.—He would urge them to learn *thoroughly* all they undertook to learn—to acquire knowledge distinctly—and then they would be able to use it to some practical advantage in after life.—They should apply themselves with diligence to their allotted studies by day, reflect at night upon what they had thus acquired, and appropriate it as their best capital with which to engage in the struggles of life. He had met with many men of prominence who had looked at the indexes of a great many books, and had a general smattering of knowledge, but it was all surface-work, and of no practical use. He hoped his young friends here present would avoid falling into this error.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked that his election had been alluded to, and he might be expected to say something on that point. He had been elected to the high and responsible office of President, and he thanked them most sincerely for their congratulations; but whether the event would prove to be a matter of congratulation time alone can determine. Without saying which party was right or which was wrong, the fears of the "father of his country" had at last been realized, and we now behold a sectional party—one portion of our Union arrayed in political hostility against the other. The object of his administration would be to destroy any sectional party—North or South—and harmonize all sections of the Union under a national and conservative government as it was fifty years ago. Unless this be done the time may come when these sectional animosities which now unhappily exist may break up the fairest and most perfect form of government the sun ever shone upon. But he trusted that the same Power which had watched over and preserved us in the past will continue to smile upon us and make us a prosperous, united and happy people. In conclusion, he said, that if he could in any degree be the honored instrument of allaying this sectional excitement and restoring the government to the principles and policy of the fathers, he would then feel that he had not assumed the arduous duties of the office in vain.

At the conclusion of Mr. BUCHANAN'S remarks, of which we have given but a rapid outline, his guests retired, each one receiving a cordial shake of the hand. After they had reformed in the order of procession three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the Board of Franklin and Marshall College and the President elect of the United States.

A SAD CASE.—Wm. Abram, of Canada west, was sentenced to death at Toronto, a few days ago for the murder of his own son. A very affecting scene took place when the prisoner received his sentence. When asked by the judge what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he said that he trusted God in his mercy would give him strength to meet his fate; that he had no desire to live now except to make his peace with God; that his life for years past has been one of distress, and wretchedness, and misery: that he was not conscious of having any intention to take the life of his son, although he did not murmur at his fate, as he had no doubt but that he was the cause of his instant death; but that he forgave his enemies. The prisoner was sixty-four years of age. The judge, while passing the sentence, is said to have labored under great emotion.

Bedford Mineral Spring Association.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the Directors of said association at the office of the subscriber in Bedford, Pa., until Wednesday the 24th inst., for the leasing, for one, two, or three years, of the Hotel buildings and Furniture at the Bedford Sptings, including the new building now being erected, the bathing houses, billiard table, bowling saloon, garden, 100 acres of Pasture land and stabling. The right to sell the water will be reserved.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Association.

Dec. 12, 1856.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sophia Snider, and of Administration with the will annexed, of the Estate of John Snider, both late of Monroe Township, dec'd, have this day been granted to the subscriber living in said Township. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNIDER,
Dec. 12, 1856. Adm'r.

Valuable House & lot For sale

IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD!

The subscriber will sell, at public outcry, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, inst. the house in which he at present resides, being a large Brick Building handsomely finished, with a commodious Store Room adjoining, a first rate Stable, Yard, Garden, Carriage house, Wood Shed, Bake Oven, and every other convenience. It is situate in the central part of the town, and has been recently newly painted and papered. This is one of the most desirable properties in Bedford, and is calculated for either a private residence or public house. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.

Dec. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD!

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY, THE 17th OF JANUARY NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, late the property of Mary Ann Arnold, deceased, viz:

All that Lot of ground known in the general plan of said Borough No. 57, and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and back building; also a frame Carpenter Shop.

☞ Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale by the Court.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1856.

STRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, about the 1st [of November, 4 young cattle, supposed to be 3 years old next Spring. One red and white spotted steer; one red brindle steer; one black heifer, with a white spot on the shoulder, and one red heifer with the left ear cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH COLLEDGE.

Dec. 12, 1856.*

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dres Goods, which consist in part of Coburgs, Thibets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queenswar*, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to shew to all who may favor them with a call; and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. Dec. 12, 1856.

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnellsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Flour per bbl. $6 44a 6 50; Wheat per bus. $1 48a1 60; Rye 70a 80c.; Corn 58a65c.; Oats 35a41c.; Cloverseed $7a7 50; Timothy $3a3 50; Beef cattle per hundred $6 25a825.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

BROAD-TOP COAL AND IRON-ORE LANDS.

THE subscribers will sell, without reserve, at Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on Wednesday December 31st, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all those two adjoining tracts of Coal and Iron-Ore lands, known as the Isaac Grove tract, containing six hundred and sixty-eight acres, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and immediately on the line of the Sandy Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, bounded on the North-east by the Hopewell Coal Bank tract, (now owned by James B. Lane,) on which is opened the Chivington nine-foot vein of semi-anthracite coal, which underlies the whole of these 668 acres, together with several other veins, and also a large vein of iron-ore of a good quality. From its locality and the quantity and quality of its coal and iron-ore, this is perhaps the most valuable large tract of mineral lands on Broad Top.

Terms made known on day of sale. An indisputable title will be given.

P. S.—The above will be sold together, or in 100 acre tracts to suit purchasers.

JAMES J. M'ELHANEY,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 5, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPE

AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no trouble to shew our goods whether purchased or not.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 5, 1856.

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS

Is the motto at the Colonade Store, where the subscribers are just opening their THIRD supply of Fall and Winter Goods. All who want the latest styles, at a low figure, will please call on

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

LOOK OUT FOR FIRST JANUARY,

For on that day I will place my Books, &c. in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq. for collection. This notice is brief and I trust will be understood by all interested.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Dec. 5, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. Diehl & Corle, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, accounts, notes, &c. are in the hands of Adam Diehl, who is authorized to settle the same.

A. DIEHL.
JOS. F. CORLE.

Dec. 5, 1856.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's & Lubie's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drog Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

New Fall and Winter GOODS AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers have just returned from the East and are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods which they will be happy to shew to all their friends and customers who will favor them with a call. Their assortment has been selected with great care and embraces almost every article adapted to the present and approaching season. Ladies Dress Goods in great variety.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

WANTED.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, and all kinds of produce, for which the highest cash price will be paid in Store Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Just received, at Shoemaker's Colonnade Store, a fresh supply of Boots, Shoes and Hats, of the latest Styles.

Just received, at Shoemaker's Colonnade Store, a prime lot of Groceries.

Nov. 14, 1856.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Union Township, about the 1st inst., a red Steer, hind legs white—supposed to be two years old. No marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADOLPHUS AKE.

Nov. 28, 1856.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF

MORRISON'S COVE LAND!!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Over, dec'd, will sell at public outcry, on FRIDAY, the 26th DAY OF DECEMBER next, all the following plantation or tract, containing

113 *ACRES AND* 115 *PERCHES*

of choice Limestone LAND, situate in South Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuckey, David Zook, John Sill, sr., Joseph Over and others; about 90 acres thereof being cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—the balance well timbered. The above property is favorably located, in a pleasant neighborhood, about two miles southwest of Pattonsville—convenient to good Mills, Schools, Churches, &c. The improvements consist of a new two story Log Frame Dwelling House, with basement story; also a new large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and other out buildings. There is also upon the property a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and springs furnishing an abundant supply of running water convenient to the buildings.

Terms of sale one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Adm'r of Jacob Over, dec'd.

Nov. 28, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discovery (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

DR. A. P. FIELDS

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Blair counties, that he has located a Medical Office half a mile from Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa., where he hopes to receive a good share of public favor.

P. S.—I will be found at Pattonsville on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of every month.

Nov. 28, 1856.*

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented; the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Susannah Dunkle, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township—all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DUNKLE, Admr.

Oct. 24, 1856.*

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted by the School Board of Juniata Township, 11 competent Teachers, to take charge of the Common Schools. Meeting of Board on Saturday, Dec. 6, when teachers will be examined.

WM. KEYSER, Secretary.

Nov. 28, 1856.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,		$4 00
"	second "	5 00
"	third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permenent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the Stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them at, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 10, 1856.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet unculled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20	each.
"	120	" "	16	"
"	80	" "	12	"
"	40	" "	8	"

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washabaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 *feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.*

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership in the Saddle and Harness business heretofore existing between Baylor and Ling, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Simon Ling, to whom payment is immediately requested.

A. J. BAYLOR,
SIMON LING.

Nov. 28, 1856.

New Firm.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford county that they have fomed a partnership, and are now fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in their line of business, of the best material and upon the shortest notice.

☞ WHIPS, wholesale and retail. Shop at the old stand on Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.

SIMON LING,
J. A. HENDERSON.

Assignee's Notice.

The notes, Book accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness of Sansom and Gebhart, will remain in my hands for collection until the first day of January next—after which suits will be brought against all, without distinction. Look out and save costs.

SAMUEL H. TATE
Assignee.

N. B.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., remaining in store will be sold CHEAP.

S. H. TATE,
Assignee.

Nov. 28, 1856.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY 20th day of December next, the following described Real Estate situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Espy L. Anderson, Moses Dubbs and others, and having thereon erected a Log and Frame House, Log Barn, and other out buildings. There are also two apple orchards upon the premises, and one spring. About fifty acres cleared and under fence.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HIRAM DAVIS,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of
Christian Mock, dec'd.

November 28, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK,

"DRED."

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,

Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

FALL AND WINTER

BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamei's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPES

AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

D. K. WENDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 19th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement. The new arrangement enteredinto makes it indispensably necessary that the old books should be closed at once, and they must be! So let all interested consider this a positive notice not to be overlooked.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Oct. 10, 1856.